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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE:

SUBJECT Military Information: Airfields in the
Port Arthur-Dairen Area

INFO. As Stated

DIST. 6 January 1947

ORIGIN As Stated

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PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT

1. At Ichiatun (121-45,39-03) the Soviets have completed a new airfield.
2. Sanchienpao field (121-15, 38-55) was formerly a Japanese naval airfield. The Soviets are now using it and making repairs.

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3. Sanchienpao (121-15, 38-55) airfield is located 12 miles northwest [12 kms. NW] of Port Arthur and 40 miles southwest [40 kms W or WSW] of Dairen. Sanchienpao, formerly known as Tsoschiatun field, is four miles or about 5,000 meters from east to west and three miles or 4,000 meters from north to south. There are three concrete runways, shaped like an A. The W/S runway is 800 meters long and 100 meters wide. The others are about 600 meters long and 80 meters wide. (Note: Previously reported as 2,000 meters.) There are 8 barracks at the north end of the field, each 80 meters by 50 meters. There are no hangars. The surface of the field is sand. There are about 100 P-51 fighters, 10 scouting planes, 6 bombers of unknown type, and 4 B-type passenger planes. There are about 300 pilots. There are hills north and south of the field, a plain to the east and the sea to the west. Toward the north there is a mountain about 1,000 feet high where 10 anti-aircraft guns are installed.

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4. Sanchienpao airfield covers an area 3,000 meters square. There are three concrete covered runways. One runs from WSW/ESE, second runs NNW/SSE, third runs NE/SW. The ends join to form a triangle. Each runway is 60 meters wide and 1,000 meters long. Building on airfield will house 2,000 men. There are 2 hangars built in a cavern of a nearby mountain. At present there are 40 planes on the field.

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5. Yingchengtzu airfield is 4 miles [4 kms. N] north of the Yingchengtzu (121-24,38-59) railway station. The field is 1 1/2 miles from north to south and 1 mile from east to

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west. It was built by the Soviets in January 1946. The runway is concrete, covered with iron plate and was completed 30 May 1946. There are no hangars. There are 3 offices at the south end of the field. Usually about 10 airplanes, covered with greenish yellow cloth are parked on the field. Sometimes 20 to 40 planes land for fueling. [REDACTED] Note: 300 planes previously reported on 6 July 1946.) Wenchiatun (121-24, 39-01), garrisoned with several hundred soviet troops, lies north of the field. Hanchiatun [2] lies west. Artillery positions are installed on nearby hills. To the north there is a military warehouse where 100 troops are quartered and a school where there are about 200 artillery men.

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6. Shanhsitun [121-46, 39-18] airfield is 5 miles [5 kms. 2] northwest of Sanshihlipu (121-47, 39-16) and is north of the railway line. Shanhsitun village is beside the airfield. Villagers have been moved away and what houses remain are used as dormitories for pilots and officers. Concrete runways run 1,500 meters from east to west and 1,500 meters from north to south in an "L" shape. [REDACTED] Note: Previously reported as 2,000 meters.) The take-off is east to west; planes land at south end. There are 7 hangars on the east and south side of the field. Three concrete air raid shelters are at the north end. There are 13 caves at the foot of nearby hills east of the field used for ammunition dumps and barracks. Ten heavy cannon are installed midway up these hills. Garage, with 70 cars, and Communist air-shop [REDACTED] is east of the hills. The airfield is surrounded by hills except toward the south. There are about 20 57-inch [millimeter] cannon 10 feet long, 33 field artillery pieces, 7 antiaircraft guns, 8 trench mortars, and 6 electrically-operated guns installed on the hill-tops. About 8,000 troops are stationed there. [REDACTED] Note: Considerable amount of equipment and troops previously reported at Sanshihlipu.) About 150 planes are usually parked on the field.

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7. Machiatzu airfield (121-47, 39-03) is 3,000 meters square. There are two runways crossing each other. One runs north to south, the other east to west. Runways are concrete, 50 meters wide and 900 meters long. There is a hangar hidden in the nearby mountain. At the time of investigation there were no planes observed on the field.
8. Hanchiatun [Town at 121-45, 39-03] airfield is 2,000 meters square and is SSE of Tefangshan (121-42, 39-04). There are two runways crossing each other, one running NW/SE, the other NE/SW. Each runway is 40 meters wide and 700 meters long. Runways are surfaced with perforated iron plates [REDACTED] Note: Possibly steel "pierced plank" mats). There are no hangars, and at the time of investigation there were no planes observed on the field.
9. Laoyehmiao airfield is 14,000 meters square and is 8 kilometers southwest of Laoyehmiao (121-47, 39-18). There are 6 runways, 2 runways running parallel N/S, 4 running parallel E/W. Runways are 60 meters wide and 2,500 meters long. They are of concrete and the surface in between [REDACTED] Note: runways?) is covered with asphalt. There are 3 hangars in the north part of the field. At time of investigation there were 50 planes on the field. 25X1A6a
10. Chengshaho airfield (122-04, 39-14) is 2,500 meters square. There are 3 runways. First one runs E/W, second NW/SSE, and third NNE/SSW. They form a triangle. Each runway is 40 meters wide and 700 meters long. Perforated iron plates are used for surface of runways. There are no hangars on the field. There were 60 planes observed on the field.
11. Yingchengtzu airfield is 3,700 meters square and is 1 kilometer northeast of Yingchengtzu (121-24, 38-59). There are 3 runways, one running N/S, along the east side of the field, second from NW/SE, and third from NE/SW. Their ends meet to form a triangle. Each runway is 40 meters wide and 800 meters long. Perforated iron plates are used for surfaces of runways. There are no hangars. There were 80 planes observed on the field. [REDACTED] Note: 300 planes previously reported on 6 July 1946; see also paragraph 5 of this report).

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12. Choushuitzu airfield is 3,500 meters square and lies west of Choushuitzu railway station (121-34, 38-58). There are 3 runways. First runs E/W, along north side of field, second runs N/S along east side, and third runs NW/SE. The ends join to

25X1A6a form a triangle. [REDACTED] Note: Very different layout previously reported. Choushuitun, is alternate name for Choushuitzu. Two other reports confirm fact main runway runs E/W along north side of field). Each runway is 60 meters wide and 800 meters long. They are of concrete. There are no hangars. [REDACTED] Note: 3 hangars previously reported on 18 July). There were 60 planes observed on the field. [REDACTED] Note: 20 reported on 6 July, and 120 fighters reported on 11 July).

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13. Sanliuhao airfield, about 1 mile northwest of Port Arthur railway station, was the former Japanese race course, which was made into an airfield after the Pacific War broke out. About 30 blue-roofed houses west of the airfield are used for quarters and offices by the Soviets. The runway is built of concrete and is 400 meters long and 50 meters wide. Take off is from south to north. 3 scout planes and a few passenger planes are usually parked on the field. Pan Lung Hill where Niang Niang Temple (Goddess Temple) is located, lies northwest of the field. Pei Yu Hill, where monument for war dead is located, lies southeast of field.

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